The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XXIII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869. NUMBER 41.

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Suspension of an Extensive Dry Goods Firm.

Large Grain and Flour Shipments for Foreign Ports.

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TO RENT.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FINANCIAL.

Seven per cent. Gold

FIRST-MORTGAGE BONDS

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,

MONEY TO LOAN

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

TOWNSEND & YALE,

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SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

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PROPOSALS.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS!

FREE DISPENSARY.

SAFES.

SAFES!

The Tribune.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1869.

REDUCING THE DEBT.

Secretary Boutwell's programme for August continues the purchase of bonds in considerable amounts. It is estimated that the reduction of the debt for the current month will equal ten millions, and the Secretary has directed the Assistant Treasurer [illegible] to purchase that amount of bonds. [illegible] for the month of August. [illegible]

[illegible]

The August purchase of bonds will save the tax-payers thereafter $600,000 per annum in coin for interest that will be stopped; and this $600,000 will next year purchase an equal amount of bonds on which the interest saved will be $36,000 per annum, and this last named saving in turn will purchase $36,000 more bonds. Thus it is that the sinking fund principal eats away the debt by the saving of interest. When one hundred millions of bonds are bought up, the annual saving of interest will be $6,000,000, and the saving of interest on that sum will redeem $360,000 of bonds.

The five-twenty bonds are now worth 91 cents in gold, and the ten-forties, 87. Nine cents more will bring the former to par, and thirteen cents more the latter. [illegible]

[illegible] When the rate of interest is reduced to 4½ per cent, many people will feel indifferent as to when the debt shall be paid, because the use of the money to the tax-payers will be worth more than that rate of interest. The British tax-payers only pay 3½ per cent on their national debt; hence their indisposition to pay it off, as they can do better with the money in their private business.

HARD TIMES IN UTAH.

Our Utah correspondent, in his last letter from Salt Lake City, says that "times there are excessively dull," and gives as a reason therefor "Mormon proscription of the Gentiles."

There is another reason which lies deeper, that it may be well to mention. Dull times are the result, either of a want of a remunerative market for the surplus products of a community or of a demand for their labor. The Saints are just beginning, for the first time since their hegira, to experience the want of a remunerative market for their surplus crops. When the California gold fever broke out, in 1848-9, a vast multitude of gold-seekers crossed the plains, making Salt Lake City a halting-place. Here they rested and refreshed themselves and animals after their long, tedious and wearisome pilgrimage of 1,100 miles from the Missouri River. Here they replenished their exhausted stock of food and groceries, and purchased new mules and oxen to take the place of those worn out or lost on the road. [illegible]

[illegible]

Echo Canyon, within thirty miles of Salt Lake City, are vast deposits of bituminous coal, in veins twelve feet in thickness. In the same vicinity is found inexhaustible beds of excellent iron ore. Gold and silver in abundance have been prospected in all directions from the Mormon capital. It is only necessary for Brigham Young to say the word, and thousands of his followers will turn their attention to extricating the precious metals. Heretofore he has discouraged—and, indeed, forbidden—gold mining; but necessity will drive him to it. Within forty or fifty miles of Salt Lake City silver lodes have recently been discovered, which, it is reported, bid fair to rival the White Pine Mines. There is nothing to prevent Young from embarking largely in the manufacture of iron and steel in all their forms; and also in woollen and linen fabrics. We presume he will turn his attention and accumulated capital to these several objects just as soon as he begins to seriously feel a falling off in his tithing returns. For some years to come he will have much less money to spend than heretofore for his emigration fund. The golden showers poured into his coffers for the past eighteen years by the Gentiles have enabled him to carry on a great system of proselyting in Europe, and to outfit and transport to Utah the recruits thus obtained. This system will now receive a serious check for a time for the lack of means to manage it, and the lack of profitable employment for the new dupes on their arrival in the promised land. But when he embarks in gold and silver mining, and iron and woollen manufacturing, the "ways and means" will again be under his control, and recruiting may be expected to be vigorously resumed. But in the meanwhile dull times must visit the homes and harems of the Latter Day Saints; and collections for goods sold on credit will be very slow.

HERBERT SPENCER'S PHILOSOPHY—AGAIN.

Some of the admirers of Herbert Spencer have replied through our columns to the two points made casually in a recent editorial article, to wit:

1. That Mr. Spencer's statement of the nature or "law" of progress is imperfect in that it leaves out of view those [illegible] by involution instead of evolution, *i. e.*, by the change from the heterogeneous to the homogeneous, instead of the reverse; and

2. That Mr. Spencer's system is incomplete, as it recognizes only scientific truth, *i. e.*, truth derived through the observation of the senses, and generalized into "laws," so called, or systems of philosophy, and does not recognize as worthy of respect "the supernatural" or the religious elements of thought, *i. e.*, those whose truths, if truths they are, are spiritual intuitions or Divine inspirations, and have no scientific origin.

I. To discuss the second point first, we have only, in proof of our position, to cite the extract from Mr. Spencer quoted by our correspondent, viz.:

"In each of these, the forms of religion, there is a soul of truth. [illegible]"

Mr. Spencer does not claim, as our correspondent implies, to apply scientific knowledge as a test of religious truth. He affirms as distinctly as we the "old contest between belief and knowledge, religion and philosophy," and he defines all the forms of religion as "modes of manifestation of The Unknowable." Had he stopped here, he would have been philosophical, and not irreligious. But he adds that they are also beyond our conception. If they are beyond human conception, by whom pray were they conceived, and how can Mr. Spencer affirm that in that which is beyond his conception and absolutely "unknowable" there is the "soul of truth"? Where does he find the test whereby to know if it be the soul of truth or the soul of falsehood? Surely not in scientific knowledge, for that is no test of the truth of The Unknowable.

When Mr. Spencer had come face to face with The Unknowable, logic required that, like Humboldt in his famous definition in Kosmos of the boundary between religion and scientific thought, he should decline to enter, or if he entered it at all he should enter it with some test professedly applicable to spiritual matters. He should not pretend to assert his "knowledge" relative to "unknowable" matters, as he evidently does, by asserting that they are "beyond our conception." Having admitted that religious truth is a thing which exists, but is incapable of being known, he should leave the witness-stand. Of what value can his further knowledge be concerning that of which he affirms that nothing can be known?

The question to be put relative to wholly unknowable matters is, whether anything can trustworthily be believed. Where knowledge is impossible, is faith trustworthy or sufficient? With due admiration for Mr. Spencer's philosophical acuteness, he would have been more philosophical if he had said: "Having no religious faith myself, except my unbounded faith in the truth of my system of philosophy, and no theory except negation relative to the alleged supernatural revelations of history, I cannot guide others into regions in which, from the limitations upon my own mind, I have not gone and cannot go myself." We do not estimate Mr. Spencer as a less or more admirable thinker than Jonathan Edwards, Augustine or Paul—just as we would find it impossible to institute a comparison between arithmetic, poems, and a star. But we do deny that Mr. Spencer comprehends any more of the ideas of these men than they would of Mr. Spencer, and are, on the whole, disposed to believe they would find it much easier to comprehend him, and exhaust him, than he them. While we value philosophical speculation as eminently necessary as a counterpoise to and purifier of religious dogmatism, yet we also value religious faiths as a counterpoise to and purifier of the passionless materialism of life. And yet, we recognize the latter, also, as more powerful co-workers than either of the others in evolving human progress. So much from Mr. Spencer himself in defense of our charge that he is sectarian, *i. e.*, while admitting that all religious truth is unknowable, he yet proceeds to affirm and deny in relation to it—to affirm that it contains the soul of truth, and to deny that it includes anything believable, for no man will contend that we can believe anything which we do not first conceive, since it can only be our conception of a thing which we ever do believe.

II. As to our first point, that Mr. Spencer's theory of progress, at least as stated in his principal works, does not include those changes which consist of involution instead of evolution, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WHISKEY TAX.

It is given out that the National Convention of the Whiskey Manufacturers, which meets in New York soon, will advise that the tax be increased from 50 cents to $2 per gallon. They say that the present revenue system is so efficient that the two dollar tax may be collected, and that the small amount of the present tax has induced a number of small manufacturers to engage in the business, and these commit all the frauds. If the tax be raised to two dollars, it is said these small dealers will be crushed out.

This is all barefaced effrontery. When the tax was $2, there was not a day on which whiskey was not publicly sold for $1.10@1.30, and the revenue collected did not yield more than 15 cents per gallon. The rest was divided between the manufacturers and the revenue officers. The annual production of whiskey in 1865-'66, 1866-'67 and 1867-'68 did not fall short of 80,000,000 gallons, and, had the revenue been collected, would have yielded $480,000,000. The whole amount collected during those three years was less than $65,000,000. It is too late for men who defrauded the government of over $400,000,000 to ask that the tax which afforded them a margin to corrupt the revenue officers, and control the government, be restored. In 1867-'68 so corrupt had the revenue officials become, and so unscrupulous the manufacturers, that the aggregate revenue received from the two dollar tax only amounted to $14,000,000. Men whose dishonesty has been tested at such an expense are entitled to no favor when they ask for an increase of the tax from 50 cents to $2 per gallon. The present tax will yield a revenue of nearly $45,000,000. It is not large enough to enable the manufacturer to divide with the revenue officers, and hence the law is enforced and the revenue collected.

There is one other grand object sought. There is, or will be made by the time Congress meets, and on hand in the country, about 150,000,000 gallons of whiskey. To raise the tax to $2 per gallon on all whiskey hereafter made, is to add at least $1 per gallon to the value of the whiskey on hand. This will give to the holders of this whiskey a clear profit of $150,000,000. If the tax is to be raised, let it apply to all whiskey on hand, as well as that hereafter to be made. If the manufacturers are so anxious to aid the revenue, let them effectually crush out all the small dealers by placing the increased tax upon the whiskey held by all persons in the country. We have had enough of whiskey frauds. We have at last got a tax that can be collected, and a law that can be enforced, and let us stick to it and not return to the old system of fraud, perjury, bribery and official dishonesty.

We condole with the melancholy Democracy of Ohio in that, after deigning to centre their affections on a blue coat with eagle buttons, they should find their addresses curtly and coldly rejected. General Rosecrans informs them that "his obligations to his creditors"—a most unprecedented plea for a Democratic politician—compel him to continue in California, instead of returning to Ohio. Now, when a party has sent two thousand miles for a candidate, and waited a month for an answer, it is discouraging to learn that he cannot afford to be beaten, "however great the pleasure," &c., &c. Perhaps he had a disinclination to hobnob with Vallandigham, whom he had once handed over the lines into rebel territory. Perhaps he had heard of Nasby's effort to canvass for him among the [illegible] Democracy, who skedaddled during Morgan's raid like an old hen with two broods, and prayed at the fall of Richmond like a Pennsylvania Dutchman in a thunder storm with all his hay in the barn and no lightning-rod. He must have known that his nomination took the Ohio Democracy without umbrellas and wet them badly. It is just as well. [illegible] Now let the Democracy "bolster reform," and nominate one of their own men. One feels so much more at home at a funeral if the deceased belonged to one's own family—as it were.

The Chicago *Times* and newspapers of that ilk are chuckling hugely over the prospect of Andrew Johnson returning to the Senate to plague the Republicans. They convey the idea that he will take his seat on the opening of the next session of Congress. But as Senator Fowler's term does not expire until the 4th of March, 1871, Andy will have to cool his heels in the lobby for two years to come, and there is no telling what changes may occur in Tennessee before that time. [illegible] There is many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip, and A. J. is not yet landed in the Senate of the United States by considerable.

The New York *Tribune* and Detroit *Post*, both advocates of protective tariffs, favor the repeal of all duties on the importation of foreign coal, on the ground that coal is the food of all manufactures, and an indispensable necessity, like breadstuffs, in all productions. A tax on coal, therefore, is a tax on every part of production, [illegible]. The effect of removing the tariff of $1.50 per ton in gold ($2 in currency) will be to let in considerable quantities of Nova Scotia coal for the supply of New England and New York, thereby turning the supply of Pennsylvania coal westward, [illegible]

[illegible] miners to keep up the prices and compelling the coal producers, instead of lying idle one-third of the time waiting for a rise, to work the whole time and to supply a much larger demand at lower prices. The coal monopolists to-day are diminishing the supply of coal so greatly as to diminish somewhat the demand for it, causing the people to resort to other kinds of power and of fuel, and so lessening ultimately the demand for coal. Such combinations would be impossible were not the mines in the hands of a very few owners protected by a high tariff. The repeal of all duties is now demanded, alike by protectionists and free-traders, and is, therefore, sure of success at the next session of Congress.

A "Currency Reform Association" has been formed in New York, for the purpose of pressing upon the attention of the people and of Congress a plan for a "self-adjusting currency," which shall consist of legal-tender notes, to be at all times convertible, at the pleasure of the holder, into United States bonds bearing 3 65-100 per cent interest, and payable in legal-tender notes. These bonds are also to be reconvertible, at the holder's pleasure, into notes. The plan was long since, if not originally, suggested in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; has several times seemed on the point of adoption by Congress, and is still strongly supported by many persons of great financial weight and position, as one of the elements which must enter into any comprehensive plan of financial reform. It has recently been brought out anew by the Currency Reform Association, the New York *Mercantile Journal* and the *Scientific American*. The objections which have been urged to it are that as the bonds are convertible only into the notes (neither principal nor interest being payable in gold), and the notes are convertible only into the bonds, and are irredeemable so far as gold is concerned, the measure falls short of a complete reform, which can only be attained by the issue of a currency at par with gold. In short, the reform aims to secure elasticity in our currency, but not redeemability. Could it not be coupled with other measures looking to the issue of a currency redeemable in gold at par, and at the same time convertible into public securities of the proper grade and value, thus securing both the elements of a sound currency—elasticity and redeemability?

We are rejoiced to learn that the Bridgeport pumps—or, more properly speaking, lifting wheels—were set at work last Saturday to cleanse the river. They are throwing some 12,000 cubic feet per minute of horrible compound fluids into the canal, and running them off to the Mississippi through that ditch. Fresh, pure water from the lake had been drawn up stream as far as Wells street last evening; but it will take all this week to completely change the water in the river. It is a great satisfaction, however, to know that nearly half a mile a day of the river is being purified, and that the foul, filthy, stinking, putrid stuff is departing at the rate of 12,000 cubic feet per minute. We trust the wheels will be kept going without ceasing until the fall rains set in. The tax-payers will a thousand times rather pay the cost of running them, than endure the smells and suffer the sickness an unclean river would occasion. It may be supposed by those who have not examined into the matter, that the fluid thrown by the wheels into the canal would almost render it impossible to navigate. But such seems not to be the case. The water flows off at the rate of half a mile an hour, and the bad smells are blown off by the prairie winds. After it moves away eight or ten miles from Bridgeport, it becomes comparatively free of offensive odor. Upon reaching Lockport it is thrown over the waterways into the Illinois River, and ceases to attract attention on account of impurity.

The *Evening Post* thinks that it is an "evidence of gorgeous and brilliant stupidity" for a Republican paper to congratulate the people of Tennessee on the overthrow and extirpation of a political proscription which disfranchised 60,000 citizens. THE TRIBUNE, on the other hand, thinks that to advocate a continuance of such infamous extremism, even if its removal lets Andy Johnson into the Senate, is a disgrace and a stultification to any journal claiming to be liberal or Republican in its politics. If A. J. is permitted to return to the Senate, the blame rests on the coarse, vulgar, ill-mannered blackguards who divided the Republican party in that State into warring factions; and if both sets of demagogues have been "cleaned out" and "chawed up," every decent man will rejoice. The triumph of either faction would reflect no credit, and confer no benefit, on the Republican party. Tennessee politics had become a public disgrace and a nuisance, and it is high time they were abated.

It won't do for Britishers to cast slurs upon the Yankees any longer, on account of alleged ingenious dishonesties. John Bull, while not overly sharp in most matters, has a keen eye to money-making, and can turn a penny as shrewdly as his Brother Jonathan. Recent developments show the existence in London of the manufactories of artificial seeds! They are said to be good imitations of the genuine articles, with the unimportant exception of lacking the power of germination. Some of our fancy farmers, whose cabbages and turnips cost them ten dollars apiece, would be benefited particularly by a purchase of these London seeds, as no expense would be incurred in taking care of their productions.

The Rev. Dr. Punshon, the noted English preacher, is not only a man of ability in theological matters, but a person possessed of good judgment on other subjects. He has visited both Chicago and Cincinnati, and says that "at Chicago, everybody seems to be going to some place; at Cincinnati, they look as though they had been there and returned."

The Fire Department at Staunton, Va., has one very commendable feature. While its members are engaged in extinguishing fires, not a word is spoken by one of them—orders being given by a code of signals. What a pleasing contrast to the din created by firemen in all other places! It may not, perhaps, be amiss to state that the Fire Department of Staunton is composed of deaf mutes, from the asylum at that point.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard is very ill, and thought to be dying, in Washington.

[illegible]

POLITICAL.

[illegible]

ARKANSAS.

The Republican Press and Party Politics.

Democrats Opposed to Enfranchisement.

The Policy of the Republicans.

United States Senatorship.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LITTLE ROCK, July 31, 1869.

[illegible]

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOUTH.

Letter from the Secretary of an Immigration Society in Mississippi.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

E. B. COWELL,
Corresponding Secretary Enterprise Immigration Society.
ENTERPRISE, Miss., August 3, 1869.

The Paupers of Cairo—Her Relation to Southern Railroads.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

[illegible]

CAIRO, August 6, 1869.

Canal and Railroad Competition in Freights.

[illegible]

AN AMERICAN ABROAD.

Letter from Milan—The Lions of the Lombardy Capital—The Famous Duomo—Its Beauty and Impressiveness—[illegible]

NUMBER XIV.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MILAN, Italy, June 30.

[illegible]

LA SCALA.

[illegible]

THE GALLERIA DI VITTORIO EMANUELE.

[illegible]

THE BRERA.

[illegible]

Virginia Politics.

[illegible]

WHITE PINE.

The Visit of the Chicago Delegation.

[illegible]

Grand Reception and Banquet Tendered the Chicago Board of Trade by the City Authorities of Hamilton.

[illegible]

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CARLINVILLE, ILL.

An Old Citizen Shot by His Own Nephew.

[illegible]

Railroads.

[illegible]

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

Two Sets of Directors—James Fisk, Jr., Ejected from the Office—Action of the Albany Common Council.

[illegible]

COAL.

The Public Indignation Against the Monopoly.

[illegible]

OBITUARY.

The Hon. David J. Baker.

[illegible]

WHITE PINE.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD WAR.

ROW ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

OBITUARY.

The Hon. David J. Baker, of Illinois.

REAL ESTATE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

COAL.

The Public Indignation Against the Monopoly.

The Hon. Charles Allen of Massachusetts.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MEDICAL.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For Non-Retention

Enfeebled and Delicate

Take No More Unpleasant

The Glory of Man is Strength;

Manhood and Youthful Vigor

Shattered Constitutions

Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S
Fluid Extract Buchu,
Kidney, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility,
AND ALL DISEASES OF THE
URINARY ORGANS,
Male or Female,
HOW LONG STANDING.
Health and Happiness,
HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
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104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

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Through Line to California and China.

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RE-OPENS SEPT. 22d.
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$100 Per Day Discontinued.

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Watches for the Million.

MEDICAL CARDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Energy for Young Men.

LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES,

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MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

C. C. PARKS & CO.,
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WINDOW PULLEYS.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

OUR CHINESE VISITORS.

Their Excursion to Elgin.

Description of the Great Watch Factory.

After-Dinner Speeches.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CUTTING OFF WATER.

Explanation of the Board of Public Works.

It will be remembered that a few days ago a ...

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A HARD SPOTTED.

CONFLAGRATION.

THE RIOT AT MOBILE.

Three Persons Killed and Eleven Wounded.

A TEXAS ASSASSIN.

His Arrest in New York City—A Long Pursuit—Experience of a Detective.

From the New York Times, August 7.

PROHIBITION.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

MARRIED.

DIED.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers and Dry Goods Commission Merchants,
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ENTIRE STOCK OF
FAMILY GROCERIES
AND
STORE FIXTURES
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STOCK OF BEST
CALIFORNIA WINES,
Champagnes and Brandies
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, August 12th, at 9 1-2 O'Clock,
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY J. B. CHAMBERS & CO.
Pawnbroker's Sale.
We shall sell at Public Auction, without reserve, for cash, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 10 and 11, at 10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., at the Loan Office of A. GOLDSMIDT & CO., corner of Clark and Van Buren-sts., the whole of their Unredeemed Pledges to date, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches of various makes, Diamonds, Gold Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Firearms, Musical and other Instruments, Books, Pictures, Sewing Machines, Clothing, &c., &c., the whole being the largest and most select assortment of goods ever offered at such a sale in this city.
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AMUSEMENTS.

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The Re-Opening a Genuine Success.
The Double Gallant.
Mr. and Mrs. Peter White.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VOCAL ORGANS.

MACHINERY.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND STORES.

WANTED—TO RENT.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOARD WANTED.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

EMPLOYMENT AGENTS.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PERSONAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AGENTS WANTED.

FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOREIGN.

Another Speech from Baron Beust.

The London Times on the Cuban Question.

Mr. Motley Appoints a Consul pro tem at Glasgow.

The International Boat Race to Come Off on the 26th Inst.

Great Britain.

CROPS.

Reports from Various Points.